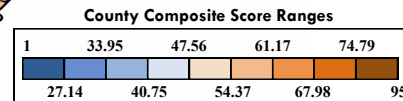
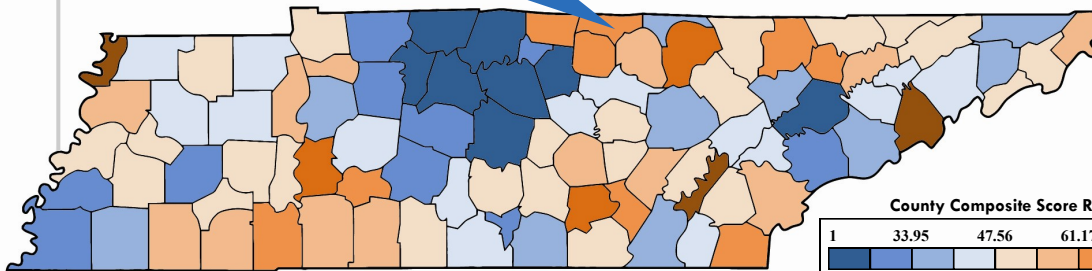


The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: CLAY COUNTY



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

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Population (2010): **7,861**

Pop. Density: **34/square mile**

Seat of Government: **Celina**

Largest City: **Celina**

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Bledsoe	72	Employment and Earnings Composite	55.80	69 ▲
Lawrence	73	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$29,491	28 ▲
Dyer	74	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	96.56%	2 ▲
Overton	75	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	56.4%	90 ▼
Hardeman	76	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	12.6%	85 ▼
McNairy	77	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	19.6%	74 ▼
Grainger	78	Economic Autonomy Composite	67	84 ▲
Houston	79	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total‡	NA	‡ □
Johnson	80	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	13.0%	48 ▲
Clay	81	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	70.4%	88 ▲
Polk	82	Female High School Dropout Rate	0%	1 □
Hardin	83	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	18.8%	92 □
Lewis	84	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	21.7%	66 ▲
Jackson	85	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	65.8%	91 ▼
Sequatchie	86	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	65	83 ▼
Union	87	County Overview: Clay County women were earning degrees and diplomas at a higher rate in 2010 than they were in 2000, and have experienced a tremendous increase in wages, both in dollars and as a percentage of local male income. In fact, Clay women were estimated to earn nearly the same amount as local men in 2010. Unfortunately, they were also among the most likely in the state to be unemployed and searching, and continue to experience high rates of poverty. Women also struggle with access to health care, and teens in Clay are among the most likely to become pregnant.		
Campbell	88			
Macon	89			
Perry	90			

Up from 92nd

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

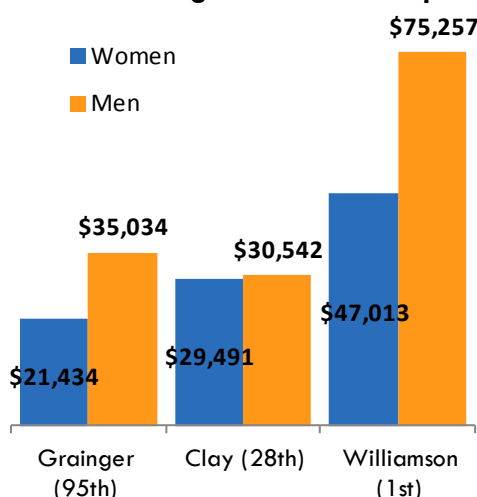
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Clay County

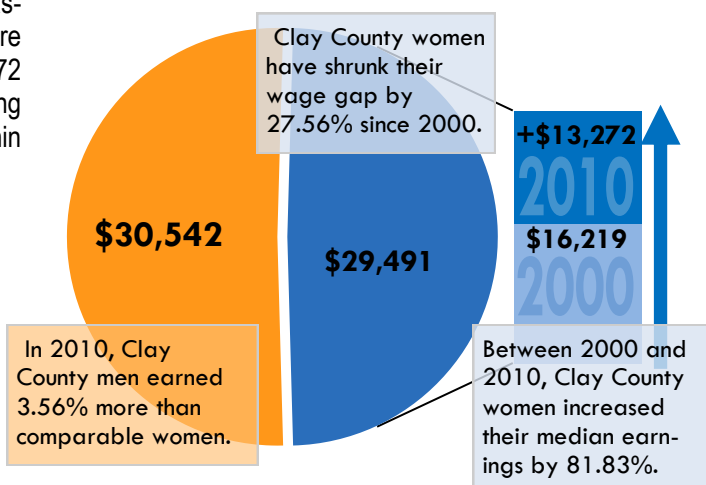
▲ Earnings

Clay County women made tremendous gains in median income between 2000 and 2010, increasing their rank from 95th to 28th with growth that more than tripled inflation rates. The increase of \$13,272 nearly doubled women's median earnings, bringing them close to even with Clay County men and within \$2,094 of the statewide figure of \$31,585.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



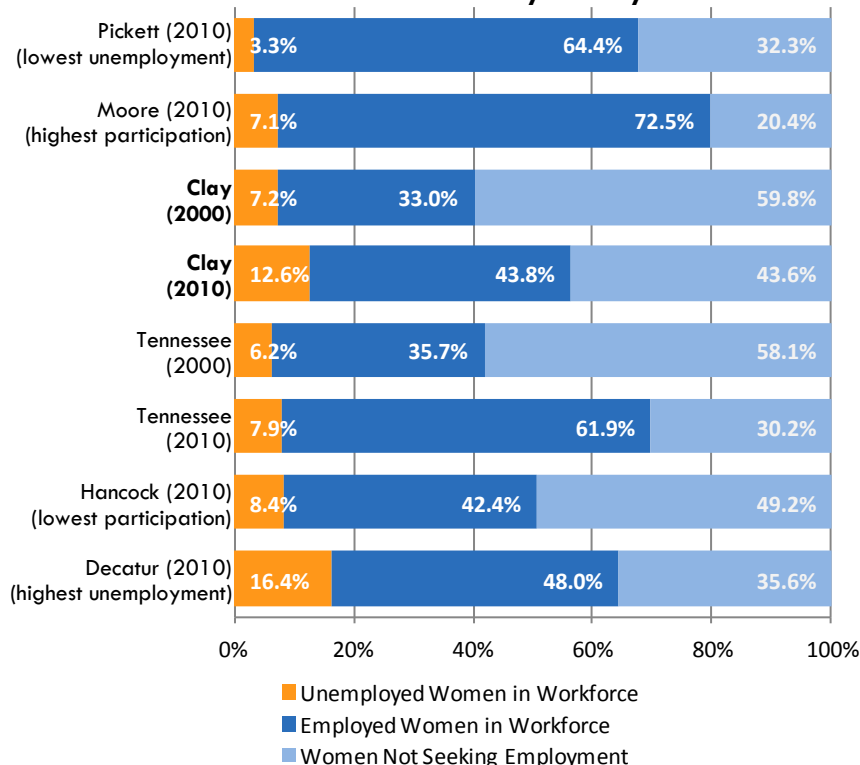
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Male income in Clay County grew by a moderate rate of 30 percent between 2000 and 2010, adding roughly \$7,000 to an income level that continues to rank among the bottom earners in Tennessee. Pitted against this moderate growth, women in Clay County nearly eliminated the discrepancy in wages between genders, attaining the second highest rate of relative earnings: 96.56 percent.

▼ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Women in Clay County participated in the workforce at a low rate of 43.8 percent in 2010, and growth in this category has been much slower in Clay than in most counties. As a result, the county dropped from 69th in 2000 to 90th in recent data. Women also lagged behind Clay County men, who participated at a rate of 77.7 percent.

In contrast to positive income trends and participation figures, women in Clay County were markedly more likely to be unemployed in 2010 than they were in 2000. Increasing from 7.2 percent to 12.6 percent, Clay's ranking in this indicator dropped from 73rd to 85th.

Both men and the subgroup of women with children under six were unemployed at roughly half the rate of women overall—5.7 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively.

The Status of Women in: Clay County

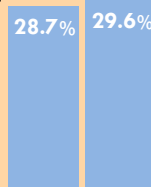
Women in Clay County held roughly 30 percent of the managerial positions available in 2010, up slightly from 28.7 percent in 2000. Due to the slow growth in this population, Clay County dropped from 30th to 74th in this indicator and trailed the state rate of 36 percent.

Because of the small sample sizes available in Clay County, reliable data is not available to track the rate of female business ownership in the county. As a result, Clay County has been given a neutral score in this indicator to ensure an accurate overall ranking outcome.

Women At Work

Business Management

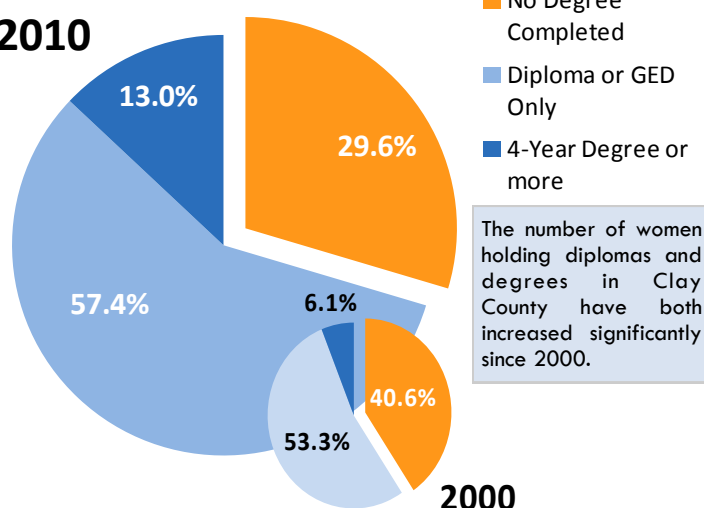
The proportion of managerial positions in Clay County that are held by women increased from 28.7% to 29.6% between 2000 and 2010.



▲ Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



Increases in educational metrics have been significant in Clay County, particularly in the area of degree attainment. Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage of women holding four year degrees more than doubled (ranked 48th, up from 90th).

More women hold diplomas in the county as well, and this figure improved at a faster rate relative to it's peers in other counties, causing Clay to rise two ranks to 88th in this category.

Notably, the body of women holding neither a degree nor diploma in 2010 is only three-quarters what it was in 2000.

Dropout rates maintained their 2000 ranking of 1st place, with Clay County reporting zero.

▼ Living

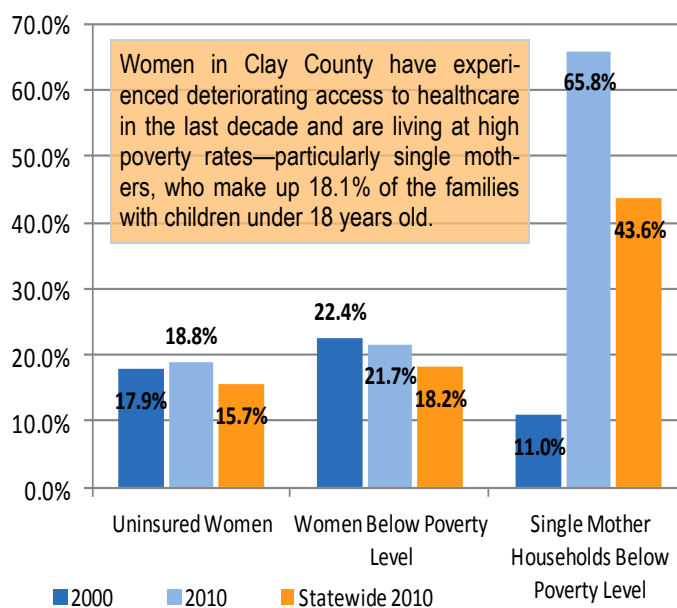
Women in Clay County saw slower-than-average decreases in access to healthcare between 2000 and 2010. As a result, the county's ranking in this category held at 92nd, where it was 10 percent greater than top-ranked Williamson County and roughly three percent higher than the statewide rate.

Relative to their peers in 2010, Clay County women lived in poverty at a high rate (ranked 66th), but actually improved from 89th-ranked 22.4 percent in 2000.

While Clay women, overall, were 3.5 percent more likely to live in poverty in 2010 than statewide figures suggested, single mothers were the more acutely affected by trends in this area. Between 2000 and 2010, single mothers become six times as likely to live in poverty, and were more than three times as likely to do so as the average women in Clay County or Tennessee.

The 2010 pregnancy rate among teens of 65 in 1000 girls compared poorly to the state rate of 37, and ranked 83rd in the state.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Clay County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

William Arth, Senior Research Manager &
Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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